

The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6545 第五十四百五十六號

八九月十年實錄光

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22ND, 1878.

五拜禮

號二十二月十英 漢香

[PRICE \$2 PER MONTH]

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
November 20, FAR-CHOW, British str., 154.
C. J. Holland, Macao 20th Nov., Bal-
last—CHINESE.
November 21, MECCA, British steamer, 687.
Moray, Sydney 18th Oct., Newcastle,
N.S.W., and Cocktown 3rd Nov., Coal.
—G. R. STEVENS & Co.

CLEARANCES.

At the Head Office of
November 21.
Washi, British steamer, for Sagon.
Fat-chow, British steamer, for Macao.
Geo. Shifield, American ship, for Callao.
Johann Friederick, German bark, for Nag-
asaki.
Siamese Crown, Siamese ship, for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

November 21, AYROLL, British steamer, for
Yokohama.

November 21, ANDREW, British str., for Sin-
gapore and London.

November 21, DALE, British steamer, for
Bangkok.

November 21, KARO, Brit. str., for Swatow.

November 21, IMPERATRICE ELISABETH,
Austrian bark, for San Francisco.

November 21, GAVATON, British steamer, for
Singapore, Bombay, &c.

November 21, VIDAL, Brit. str., for Buenos
Aires.

November 21, NOUVEAU CORDON, French
bark for Haiphong.

November 21, LUCKY, Siamese bark, for
Bangkok.

November 21, LULU, British 3-m.-s.s., for
Fuchow.

November 21, TALE, German bark, for
Bangkok.

November 21, ST. IDEO, French bark, for
Sydney.

November 21, YANOTZE, British str., for
Shanghai.

November 21, JESSE JAMESON, Brit. bark,
for Quinhon.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
For Meto, Mr., from Sydney, &c.—
57 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Maze* reports left
Sydney on 18th October, and Newcastle, N.S.W.,
on the 25th, and had fine S. and S.E. winds and
clear weather. Arrived at the Port of Callao
on the 2nd November, and the following day had
fine weather through Turco Straits, and from
Bogot Island to Bocas Strait light variable
winds from Basalto Straits to Manila dull and
cloudy weather with strong N.E. seas; from
thence to land strong N.E. winds with high sea
and thick, drizzling rain at times. On the 16th
passed the Company's steamer *Charlton*, bound
for Australian Ports.

AMOY SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
2. June, German brig, from Samalaya.
3. Wenzhou, British steamer, from Swatow.
4. Lulu, British schooner, from Newchwang.
5. China, German schooner, from Tamsui.
7. Kwangtung, British str., from Hongkong.
7. Douglas, British steamer, from Fuchow.
7. Cuba, British bark, from Tawau.
8. Taiwan, British steamer, from Tawau.
8. D. V. Beaufort, German bark, from Choo.
9. D. V. Beaufort, German bark, from Choo.
10. Hailong, British steamer, from Tamsui.
10. Yaso, British steamer, from Hongkong.
11. Alcira, British schooner, from Tamsui.
11. Carl Ludwig, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
11. A. & Mariana, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
13. Kwangtung, British str., from Fuchow.
13. C. Wattana, Siam ship, from Shanghai.
13. Diamond, British bark, from Hongkong.
13. China, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
14. Carolina, German bark, from Choo.
14. Carl Wilhelm, Ger. bark, from Newchwang.
15. Douglas, British steamer, from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.
1. Diana, German brig, for Tamsui.
2. Taiwan, British steamer, for Tamsui.
3. Wenzhou, British steamer, for Shanghai.
3. The Goolie, British bark, for Hongkong.
4. Hailong, British bark, for Tamsui.
5. Lulu, British schooner, for Hongkong.
5. Kwangtung, British str., for Fuchow.
7. Douglas, British steamer, for Hongkong.
7. Hailong, Chinese steamer, for Shanghai.
9. China, German schooner, for Fuchow.
10. Taiwan, British steamer, for Hongkong.
11. Alcira, British schooner, from Okohama.
11. Yaso, British bark, for Hongkong.
12. China, German bark, for Hongkong.
13. Chingtao, British bark, for Hongkong.
13. Kwangtung, British str., for Hongkong.
14. Hailong, British steamer, for Tamsui.
14. Alcira, British schooner, for Tamsui.
15. Douglas, British steamer, for Fuchow.

VESSELS THAT HAVE ARRIVED IN EUROPE
FROM PORTS IN CHINA, JAPAN, AND
MANILA.

(For last Mail's Advice.)
Foopchow... Aug. 25
Cypresses (s.)... Foochow... Aug. 26
Viking (s.)... Foochow... Aug. 26
Pine (s.)... Foochow... Aug. 27
Petrolus (s.)... Foochow... Aug. 27
Galates (s.)... China Ports... Sept. 1
Polyneus... Foochow... Sept. 2
Akhiles (s.)... China Ports... Sept. 5
Glory (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 6
Oxfordshire (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 7
Estes (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 8
Standard (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 8
Felix Mendelssohn... Manila... Sept. 8
Ellsworth... Manila... Sept. 8
Surat (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 9
Prins Fred. (s.)... Foochow... Sept. 10
Sea Gull (s.)... Hongkong... Oct. 1
Comet... Japan... Oct. 1
River Lagan... Hongkong... Oct. 1
Ducane... Manila... Oct. 1
John C. Munro... Manila... Oct. 1

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG.

(Corrected to Date.)
Sydenham... London... July 18
Victor (s.)... Liverpool... July 19
May Mildred... Newcastle... July 20
Star... Antwerp... July 21
Pilgrim... Cardiff... July 27
Abby Cooper... Antwerp... July 28
Summerville... Hamburg... July 29
Barry St. Edmunds... Cardiff... July 31
Alfredo... Rio de Janeiro... Aug. 7
Invincible... Rio de Janeiro... Aug. 7
Urania... Penang... Aug. 9
Coro... London... Aug. 10
Leda... London... Aug. 10
Peregrine... Cardiff... Aug. 16
Excelsior... Cardiff... Aug. 16
James Shepherd... London... Sept. 17
Churnam... Cardiff... Sept. 17
Amazonas (s.)... Marselles... Oct. 2
Patrolus (s.)... Liverpool... Oct. 5

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

L. A. C. R. A. F. O. R. D. & Co.,
At noon
Sundays Goods.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.
FROM the 1st to the BUSINESS of the
Wardrobe will be CARDED out by Mr.
DHURMSEYHOU MOOMUN.

EBRAHIMHOY PARABET,
Hongkong, 18th November, 1878. [1862]

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSER
of the "Hongkong Daily Press" and
the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct
the same on his own account from that date

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st October Dr. EASTLAKE
will RECEIVE his PATIENTS at his
NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 21, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1878. [1860]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st October Dr. EASTLAKE
will RECEIVE his PATIENTS at his
NEW DENTAL ROOMS, No. 21, QUEEN'S ROAD
CENTRAL, over the Medical Hall.

Hongkong, 24th September, 1878. [1860]

NOTICE.

THE Under-signed, having become LESSER
of the "Hongkong Daily Press" and
the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct
the same on his own account from that date

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE Under-signed, having become LESSER
of the "Hongkong Daily Press" and
the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct
the same on his own account from that date

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY
of the late Mr. NG SIN FOO,
otherwise called NA HOI SEP, in our Firm
CEASED on 2nd February, 1878.

TACK MEY KEE HEE HONG,
Nos. 9 and 11, Bonham Strand West,
Hongkong, 30th September, 1878. [1868]

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

A DVERTISEMENTS are to be received for insertion in the CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY for 1879 up to 15th December. Terms can be had on application at the Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 14th November, 1878.

NOTICE.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY.

For 1879.

(With which has been incorporated "THE CHINA DIRECTORY".)

This work is now being prepared for publication. Numerous important additions are being made to render it more valuable as a Commercial Guide.

The PUBLISHERS request that those

Firms who have not yet returned the Printed Forms which have been sent to them to fill up, will be kind enough to do so WITHOUT DELAY. Any Persons who have recently arrived, or to whom Printed Forms have not been forwarded, are desired to send their Names and Addresses as early as possible for insertion.

Daily Press Office, November 11th, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO., FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and his Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,

DRUGGISTS' SUPPLYMEN,

AND

AERATED WATER MAKERS,

SHIPS MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,

PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

Notice.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

[17]

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The hearing of the case of A. E. Meyer v. da Silva, was concluded yesterday and Mr. Justice Russell reserved judgment.

The gunboat *Mosquie*, 4. Lieutenant-commandant G. A. Grey, went out of harbour yesterday morning for shot and target practice, and will return to-day.

We learn from the Ocean Steamship Company's steamship *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

Wire intelligence has been received stating that the gunboat *Patroclus* left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

A petition has been forwarded to the Government by certain Chinese in the Colony praying that power may be given to the Governor to suppress kidnapping. A commission is to be appointed to inquire into the matter.

We are informed that—Eliza May (Mrs. Fletcher) and Mr. Edward Fairclough, husband and wife, left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

The band of the 74th Highlanders will perform the following programme at the Officers Mess Hall, on Friday evening at 8.45 p.m.—
1. "Promises."—Water Selection.
2. "Les Vopys Siciliennes."—Violin Solo.
3. "Bies Ains."—Waldorf.
4. "Reminiscences of Baileys."
5. "St. Vie Passionis."—Ophedra.
6. M. BICHANIAN, Banjist.

We see by the home papers that an officer on this station Lieutenant General King-Harman, H. M.'s gunboat *Mosquie*, has received a severe wound from the Royal Human Society, for a gallant attempt to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard while mooring the ship in Shanghai and was swept away in the choppy water. It is satisfactory to note this recognition of a noble effort to save another at the instant of the Lieutenant's own fall.

On the 25th ultimo, one of the garrisons of the British armament, Mecca, Captain Morley, was passing along the engine-room when the cook caught him, dragging and dropping him into the fire, and the unfortunate man was picked up much knocked about and his right leg was very much lacerated. The steward was then a few hours from Newcastle, N.S.W., and she put back to the man only survived four hours after the occurrence. His remains were buried at sea and the vessel proceeded on her voyage again to Cooktown.

POLICE COURT.

21st November.

BEFORE MR. G. V. GREACHE.

GAMBLING.

Fan Aking was charged with gambling on the 20th inst.

The prisoner said that he was only looking on at the others gambling. He admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence.

His Worship now sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour as a recompence for his conduct.

It is a certain allowance of religious dogma, that a good school should be open to the Chinese population to which they can send their children without any fear of their being taught the Christian religion.

It would be manifestly unjust to the natives to make the English education of their children dependent upon their receiving with it a certain allowance of religious dogma.

It would likewise be equally unfair to make the non-Christian part of the taxpayers pay for the propagation of a faith with which they have no sympathy. The pupils of the Central School are of a greater variety of creeds than probably those of any similar institution in the world. There are Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Confucianists, Buddhists, Taoists, Shintoists, &c. The idea that to all these is taught the "keystone of the religion of China" is simply ridiculous. The books referred to are read as classics, not taught and explained as the Bible is in denominational schools. The same books, we believe, are used in good Mission schools, as without them it would be impossible to educate a boy in classical Chinese. The education given in the Central School is one to which no positive objection can be taken by its opponents. If they wish to teach the Bible to such of the pupils as are willing to learn, they are at liberty to make such voluntary efforts in this direction as they please. At the time of the establishment of the Central School a great need existed for such an institution. A constant supply of English speaking Chinese is absolutely necessary both in commercial and Governmen-

tal offices. This supply voluntary effort was found inadequate to provide. It was thought that when the Central School was founded, the difficulty had not met in a manner which could offend no one's prejudices. We are glad to acknowledge the good work accomplished by St. Paul's College and also by the Roman Catholic educational institutions, but that efforts needed to be supplemented by a great secular establishment, both to meet the requirements of the Colony and to meet the objections of the vast majority of the taxpayers, who in a place like this are necessarily opposed to religious education. On the last occasion that Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY spoke at the Central School, he said:—"The support which the school has received and continues to receive from the public generally of all classes is the best praise, and the satisfaction of the parents, which is evidenced by the attendance of their children, here, is an unanswerable proof, in my mind, of the efficiency of the school. The parents are the best judges of what education their children want, and they send them here to receive it. . . . The broad principle laid down is that there shall be no interference in matters of conscience here. Mr. STEWART and myself and all other Christian people are glad to hear of Christianity being taught, but we don't think the school is quite the right place or the schoolmaster the proper man to inculcate it. The Government assists liberally and heartily all denominations who choose to teach their own doctrines under the sanction and approval of the parents of the children. We make no distinction, and I am happy to think, that in leaving this Colony I leave an educational system in force which works more smoothly than in any place I know of." Sir ARTHUR then went on to speak in support of the payment by results at the denominational schools, and said he should be glad to see the payments on a more liberal scale. The COLONIAL CHAPLAIN, who was present at the time, said:—"I thoroughly believe in the principles which H. E. the GOVERNOR and Dr. STEWART have enunciated. I think that in a Government school like this, which is more fully supported by the Government than any school at home could be, no other system could be adopted than that already espoused—the giving of a non-sectarian education." The opinions then expressed by Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY and the COLONIAL CHAPLAIN are those which have always been entertained by the community, and if Mr. HENNESSY succeeds in his endeavour to overthrow the existing system it will greatly impede the cause of education.

The hearing of the case of A. E. Meyer v. da Silva, was concluded yesterday and Mr. Justice Russell reserved judgment.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The hearing of the case of A. E. Meyer v. da Silva, was concluded yesterday and Mr. Justice Russell reserved judgment.

The gunboat *Mosquie*, 4. Lieutenant-commandant G. A. Grey, went out of harbour yesterday morning for shot and target practice, and will return to-day.

We learn from the Ocean Steamship Company's steamship *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

Wire intelligence has been received stating that the gunboat *Patroclus* left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

A petition has been forwarded to the Government by certain Chinese in the Colony praying that power may be given to the Governor to suppress kidnapping. A commission is to be appointed to inquire into the matter.

We are informed that—Eliza May (Mrs. Fletcher) and Mr. Edward Fairclough, husband and wife, left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

The band of the 74th Highlanders will perform the following programme at the Officers Mess Hall, on Friday evening at 8.45 p.m.—
1. "Promises."—Water Selection.
2. "Les Vopys Siciliennes."—Violin Solo.
3. "Bies Ains."—Waldorf.
4. "Reminiscences of Baileys."
5. "St. Vie Passionis."—Ophedra.
6. M. BICHANIAN, Banjist.

We see by the home papers that an officer on this station Lieutenant General King-Harman, H. M.'s gunboat *Mosquie*, has received a severe wound from the Royal Human Society, for a gallant attempt to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard while mooring the ship in Shanghai and was swept away in the choppy water. It is satisfactory to note this recognition of a noble effort to save another at the instant of the Lieutenant's own fall.

On the 25th ultimo, one of the garrisons of the British armament, Mecca, Captain Morley, was passing along the engine-room when the cook caught him, dragging and dropping him into the fire, and the unfortunate man was picked up much knocked about and his right leg was very much lacerated. The steward was then a few hours from Newcastle, N.S.W., and she put back to the man only survived four hours after the occurrence. His remains were buried at sea and the vessel proceeded on her voyage again to Cooktown.

POLICE COURT.

21st November.

BEFORE MR. G. V. GREACHE.

GAMBLING.

Fan Aking was charged with gambling on the 20th inst.

The prisoner said that he was only looking on at the others gambling. He admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence.

His Worship now sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour as a recompence for his conduct.

It is a certain allowance of religious dogma, that a good school should be open to the Chinese population to which they can send their children without any fear of their being taught the Christian religion.

It would be manifestly unjust to the natives to make the English education of their children dependent upon their receiving with it a certain allowance of religious dogma.

It would likewise be equally unfair to make the non-Christian part of the taxpayers pay for the propagation of a faith with which they have no sympathy. The pupils of the Central School are of a greater variety of creeds than probably those of any similar institution in the world. There are Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Confucianists, Buddhists, Taoists, Shintoists, &c. The idea that to all these is taught the "keystone of the religion of China" is simply ridiculous. The books referred to are read as classics, not taught and explained as the Bible is in denominational schools. The same books, we believe, are used in good Mission schools, as without them it would be impossible to educate a boy in classical Chinese. The education given in the Central School is one to which no positive objection can be taken by its opponents. If they wish to teach the Bible to such of the pupils as are willing to learn, they are at liberty to make such voluntary efforts in this direction as they please. At the time of the establishment of the Central School a great need existed for such an institution. A constant supply of English speaking Chinese is absolutely necessary both in commercial and Governmen-

tal offices. This supply voluntary effort was found inadequate to provide. It was thought that when the Central School was founded, the difficulty had not met in a manner which could offend no one's prejudices. We are glad to acknowledge the good work accomplished by St. Paul's College and also by the Roman Catholic educational institutions, but that efforts needed to be supplemented by a great secular establishment, both to meet the requirements of the Colony and to meet the objections of the vast majority of the taxpayers, who in a place like this are necessarily opposed to religious education. On the last occasion that Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY spoke at the Central School, he said:—"The support which the school has received and continues to receive from the public generally of all classes is the best praise, and the satisfaction of the parents, which is evidenced by the attendance of their children, here, is an unanswerable proof, in my mind, of the efficiency of the school. The parents are the best judges of what education their children want, and they send them here to receive it. . . . The broad principle laid down is that there shall be no interference in matters of conscience here. Mr. STEWART and myself and all other Christian people are glad to hear of Christianity being taught, but we don't think the school is quite the right place or the schoolmaster the proper man to inculcate it. The Government assists liberally and heartily all denominations who choose to teach their own doctrines under the sanction and approval of the parents of the children. We make no distinction, and I am happy to think, that in leaving this Colony I leave an educational system in force which works more smoothly than in any place I know of." Sir ARTHUR then went on to speak in support of the payment by results at the denominational schools, and said he should be glad to see the payments on a more liberal scale. The COLONIAL CHAPLAIN, who was present at the time, said:—"I thoroughly believe in the principles which H. E. the GOVERNOR and Dr. STEWART have enunciated. I think that in a Government school like this, which is more fully supported by the Government than any school at home could be, no other system could be adopted than that already espoused—the giving of a non-sectarian education." The opinions then expressed by Sir ARTHUR KENNEDY and the COLONIAL CHAPLAIN are those which have always been entertained by the community, and if Mr. HENNESSY succeeds in his endeavour to overthrow the existing system it will greatly impede the cause of education.

The hearing of the case of A. E. Meyer v. da Silva, was concluded yesterday and Mr. Justice Russell reserved judgment.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communication addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

The hearing of the case of A. E. Meyer v. da Silva, was concluded yesterday and Mr. Justice Russell reserved judgment.

The gunboat *Mosquie*, 4. Lieutenant-commandant G. A. Grey, went out of harbour yesterday morning for shot and target practice, and will return to-day.

We learn from the Ocean Steamship Company's steamship *Patroclus*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port yesterday morning.

Wire intelligence has been received stating that the gunboat *Patroclus* left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

A petition has been forwarded to the Government by certain Chinese in the Colony praying that power may be given to the Governor to suppress kidnapping. A commission is to be appointed to inquire into the matter.

We are informed that—Eliza May (Mrs. Fletcher) and Mr. Edward Fairclough, husband and wife, left Calcutta yesterday for Hongkong, with 3,600 chests of arms & 5,500 boxes cotton between them. They may be expected here about the 7th proximo.

The band of the 74th Highlanders will perform the following programme at the Officers Mess Hall, on Friday evening at 8.45 p.m.—
1. "Promises."—Water Selection.
2. "Les Vopys Siciliennes."—Violin Solo.
3. "Bies Ains."—Waldorf.
4. "Reminiscences of Baileys."
5. "St. Vie Passionis."—Ophedra.
6. M. BICHANIAN, Banjist.

We see by the home papers that an officer on this station Lieutenant General King-Harman, H. M.'s gunboat *Mosquie*, has received a severe wound from the Royal Human Society, for a gallant attempt to save the life of a seaman who fell overboard while mooring the ship in Shanghai and was swept away in the choppy water. It is satisfactory to note this recognition of a noble effort to save another at the instant of the Lieutenant's own fall.

On the 25th ultimo, one of the garrisons of the British armament, Mecca, Captain Morley, was passing along the engine-room when the cook caught him, dragging and dropping him into the fire, and the unfortunate man was picked up much knocked about and his right leg was very much lacerated. The steward was then a few hours from Newcastle, N.S.W., and she put back to the man only survived four hours after the occurrence. His remains were buried at sea and the vessel proceeded on her voyage again to Cooktown.

POLICE COURT.

21st November.

BEFORE MR. G. V. GREACHE.

GAMBLING.

Fan Aking was charged with gambling on the 20th inst.

The prisoner said that he was only looking on at the others gambling. He admitted a previous conviction for a similar offence.

His Worship now sentenced the prisoner to two months' imprisonment with hard labour as a recompence for his conduct.

It is a certain allowance of religious dogma, that a good school should be open to the Chinese population to which they can send their children without any fear of their being taught the Christian religion.

It would be manifestly unjust to the natives to make the English education of their children dependent upon their receiving with it a certain allowance of religious dogma.

It would likewise be equally unfair to make the non-Christian part of the taxpayers pay for the propagation of a faith with which they have no sympathy. The pupils of the Central School are of a greater variety of creeds than probably those of any similar institution in the world. There are Protestants, Roman Catholics, Jews, Parsees, Mahomedans, Confucianists, Buddhists, Taoists, Shintoists, &c. The idea that to all these is taught the "keystone of the religion of China" is simply ridiculous. The books referred to are read as classics, not taught and explained as the Bible is in denominational schools. The same books, we believe, are used in good Mission schools, as without them it would be impossible to educate a boy in classical Chinese. The education given in the Central School is one to which no positive objection can be taken by its opponents. If they wish to teach the Bible to such of the pupils as are willing to learn, they are at liberty to make such voluntary efforts

can on board whom ever had tools for women, but few of them were able to do much work; the men who were there had a long time, and had their living clothes and being young and beardless were easily mistaken for females. One of these seemed very willing to come to Nagasaki.

Two of their musicians playing the fagots came on board and gave us some of their music; which entailed no more trouble than Japanese music at the time I heard it. I gave them "God save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne," and the concertina, which pleased them very much, and they all tried to get a tune out of the same instrument.

I examined the boat that brought the officials on board and gave us some of their music; which entailed no more trouble than Japanese music at the time I heard it. I gave them "God save the Queen," "Auld Lang Syne," and the concertina, which pleased them very much, and they all tried to get a tune out of the same instrument.

I examined the boat that brought the officials on board, the only one in fact which we saw on the coast during our whole stay; it was very roughly put together, with planks as in Japan, and the hull was made of wood, and covered with his oak, and had been faced with an iron ax and not cut by a saw, the bow of the boat was flat and the body of the boat of great diameter and nearly double the size of our dabbies. The only other means the natives have of going about is to fish in a sort of catamaran; a number of logs about 14 feet long are fastened together, and on the top these are placed two logs, each about 10 feet long, and these are fastened on the top of the latter two frames and fixed covered with bamboo and mats, for the people to stand on; with this they go out fishing, being propelled by one oar, fastened at one end of the raft in the Chinese fashion, they seem very safe even in a rough sea, and it must cost very little to build up.

In the afternoon I landed and walked over my rough road to the hills where the officers were, the whole road was lined with Chinese who had come from the interior to see the big ship and the week; they all had the same deep and large hats; two, however, I observed with garments made of fox-skins. During my stay at the rock opposite the wreck I was accosted by a fine looking Corean officer and then by two more who explained to me thoroughly all the details of these off and on difficulties, but the latter did not seem to take them the most of all, making signs to me that their own clothing was coarse and dirty. I saw a couple of natives beaten by the police, a master which seems to take place every few minutes the officers keeping every body in subjection by the rod, and which I will hereafter describe. I observed in the ship some pieces of timber sprung from the deck, and the cables of the anchor boats were kept busy at work between the wreck and the steamer, and after sunset we returned on board, all pretty well tired out.

Communicated to the *Hongkong Star*.

What is this rumour I hear? Crindine coming in again! Forbid it, Watch, Pingot, and Lafertiere! I am old enough to remember the horrors of crindine, how it banged one's ankles coming out of theatres and church, how it suffocated one in a brougham, how London stars used to come to see it, and when it went, and the rest of the abominable characteristics. And surely the boat of Bottom Town is crowded enough already in the season. How world one be able to move if all the fair fairies suddenly dabbled their circumference?—World.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPUM.—*The Star*, 1st November.

No change to note in the rates for Bengal; whilst in Malwa business has not yet been re-sumed.

EXPORT CARGOES.

ON LONDON.—Bank Bills, on demand—372; Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight—372; Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight—372; Circuits, at 6 months' sight—372; Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight—372; Bank, sight—221; On CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight—221; On SHANGHAI.—Bank, sight—72; Private, 30 days' sight—72.

SHARES.—Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—88 per cent premium.

United Fisheries Society of Canton—\$1,700 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—\$1,500 per share.

North China Insurance—The 1,275 per share.

Yangtze Insurance Association—The 720 per share.

On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—The 110 to 120.

China Marine Insurance Company—\$340 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$294 per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—\$295 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—17 cent premium.

Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—\$120.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—The 17 per share.

China Coast Steam Navigation Company—The 10 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—\$85 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—\$85 per share.

China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$100 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—\$100.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—\$108.

SALES ON NOVEMBER 21ST AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

White Sesame—60 bags at \$40, by Kyauk Po to travelling trader.

Cotton Seeds—100 bags, at \$45, by Hop Hing to local trader.

White Pepper—50 bags, at \$115, by Hop Hop to local trader.

Mushrooms—2 cases, at \$90.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

White Wax—1 pieces at \$90.00, by Kwong Fook Wo to travelling trader.

Fungus—10 bags, at \$41.00, by Chan Chong to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

From *W.H. FALCONER & CO., ENGINEERS,* November 9th.

Banometer—0° A.M.—20.90.

Banometer—1 P.M.—30.10.

Banometer—2 P.M.—30.10.

Banometer—3 P.M.—74.

Banometer—4 P.M.—75.

Banometer—5 P.M.—76.

Banometer—6 P.M.—75.

Banometer—7 P.M.—76.

Banometer—8 P.M.—76.

Banometer—9 P.M.—76.

Banometer—10 P.M.—76.

Banometer—11 P.M.—76.

Banometer—Midnight—76.

Banometer—Minimum (over night)—70.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS, November 21st.

BANOMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &

